THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

MR. SEWARD IN AND OF ALASKA.

What he Saw in Alaska—Eagles and Humming Birds in Abundance—Gold on Cliffs and Sandbars—Limits Above Municipal and Revenue Paid Where Gold is Found—The Fisheries—Seal Slaughtering Scenes—Indians and Esquimaux—A Glorious Place.

On Thursday, August 19, Mr. Seward was officially entertained at dinner. He confessed to no notion to make a speech, but gave a few words from which we make the following extracts:

Of course I speak from the stand-point of Alaska. It seemed to be necessary in the case of Alaska that a country which extends through 57 degrees of longitude and embraces portions as well of the temperate as of the frigid zone, should be governed by a system of laws adapted to the peculiarities of either region or otherwise adapted to the whole situation, but only one. The weather of the one broad continent of America is necessarily one and the same, and I cannot see why the laws, for instance, which govern the people of Florida, or Texas, or New Mexico, or California, or Oregon, or Washington Territory, or Idaho, or Montana, or Nebraska, or Kansas, or Missouri, or Minnesota, or Dakota, or Iowa, or Illinois, or Wisconsin, or Michigan, or Indiana, or Ohio, or Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, or Louisiana, or Arkansas, or Alabama, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or North Carolina, or Virginia, or West Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or New York, or Vermont, or New Hampshire, or Maine, or Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or Connecticut, or New Jersey, or Delaware, or Maryland, or the District of Columbia, should not also govern the people of Alaska. I have not myself the slightest doubt that if we had been content from the beginning to govern Alaska by the same laws which we have established for the government of the whole country, we should have had no difficulty in the management of the affairs

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

OUR STATE—THE PROSPECT.

Ever since the Republicans entered actively on the fall campaign in our State, the prospect of Geary's election has been steadily improving. Nothing is wanting to render his election an absolute certainty but such efforts as Republicans are capable of making, and should make, for the sake of the principles of their party and the support which the administration of Gen. Grant deserves at their hands. If any doubt can be conjured up, it must arise chiefly from the action in the first instance of Republican leaders to declare with sufficient frankness for Retrenchment, Reform and Economy in State Legislation, aided by the persistency with which every suggestion and effort to this end is met by slang about party infidelity and false motives. Notwithstanding this fact, there has been enough said and done in this direction to convince the people that the Republican party mean to introduce Retrenchment, Reform and Economy into the Legislature, and will surely do it in the future; while, on the other hand, the Democratic party have done nothing, proposed nothing, to give the least encouragement that in case the power passes into their hands they will not perpetuate, and in an aggravated form, the errors and abuses which have led to so many grave complaints. It is from the Republican side solely that such encouragement proceeds. The Democrats content themselves with attacking, without giving any assurance that a Republican should listen to for a single moment. In response to the demand, put forth by the Republican press and Republican masses, for Economy and Retrenchment, the Republican Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have taken steps to pay off with the unexpended balance in the State Treasury one million of the State debt, and save the interest. Notwithstanding the mistaken attitude (to use no stronger term) of those who assail as unfaithful to their party those who labor for Legislative purity and economy, and the failure, in the first instance, to come fully up to this line, the Republican party of Pennsylvania have been brought to recognize public opinion in this regard, and it holds out to the people the only ground of hope that in the future the only right standard of action will be adopted. In a word, the Republican party has given proof that they will correct their own errors and respond honestly and fully to the requirements of public sentiment. All this affords solid reasons why every Republican should fall into line and remain steadfast.

The administration of General Grant is worthy of their earnest support. And on this ground alone, we might go directly to Republicans with an appeal to put their shoulders to the wheel. The grand and successful effort to collect and disburse the revenue faithfully and honestly, has made the issue clear. Congress will be able to reduce taxation, and in this respect diminish the universal burden. It would be almost a crime not to give a steady and effective support to the administration now—if for no other reason than this alone. Any turning back or weakness now would be desertion in the face of the enemy, and ingratitude to the President and faithful administration. A President so singly devoted to the general welfare, and so signally successful in his efforts to introduce economy, honesty and entire faithfulness into the management of public affairs, should be supported by every voter who desires to elect him. It is this phase of the present canvass in Pennsylvania that lays on Republicans the strongest possible obligations to do their whole duty, and we may say, too, that it is this, in an especial sense, that is giving tone to the canvass and certainty to the prospect.

—Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania, therefore, one and all, and everywhere, put on their armor. A glorious future for our country is before us. We must keep in the harness and do our whole duty. The work of Retrenchment and Reform, in the State and Nation, is steadily going on. Much has already been done. The work can be fully accomplished only by giving support to the already dominant sentiment of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in our own State, and to a Federal Administration of which these are the corner-stones.

"THE INFECTION."

Those gentlemen who oppose the arrangement recently made for the establishment of Jefferson College at Washington, have gained one important point at least. An injunction has been granted forbidding the immediate transfer. The admission has thus authoritatively been made, that the action of the Board of Trustees in ordering it, was not an act in regard to which there can be no question. Whatever may be the correct view as to the policy of the measure, it seems that the right of the Board to adopt it is not clear. On the ground of this objection might the Supreme Court be induced to hear it, be granted, that the ages of the law may decide whether or not the curators of the college, in the act objected to, have violated the conditions of its charter. If not taken, the objection is, of course, decisive, and fatal to the purpose of change. This is the question next to be debated in the courts—a question well adapted to elicit the display of much legal learning and eloquence, and the decision of which will certainly excite a degree of interest and attention in Western Pennsylvania, not less than that taken many years ago by New England in the celebrated Dartmouth College case.

To the friends of education among us it cannot but be gratifying to know that the great question seems destined to receive an effectual a settlement. For several years now the matter of the location of the new college—the *Bottom Quod* predicted by the amalgamation of Jefferson and Washington, has been agitated in a manner to provoke the mild indignation of some, and to weary the patience of all. A question in which so many have said in every way unprofitable, was take on much interest, must, in course, be spoken of as a great question; but there are people, not entirely ignorant of the subject, who have often found it impossible not to regard it, as from the beginning invested with a certain element of paltriness. Without a better knowledge of the details of the subject than we possess, it would be presumptuous in us to become the censors of the parties to the controversy, or indeed to refer otherwise than cursorily to the controversy itself. We are outsiders, and in behalf of the class we may be permitted to say a word.

As we understand the matter, the object in view has been, by combining the two colleges under certain advantageous conditions, to form an institution better furnished than either of the old ones with the means and appliances of education, and better adapted to the educational requirements of the present age. Who in this country could have anticipated much delay, or embarrassment in the achievement of an object so simple, and appealing so potently to the sympathies of all intelligent Americans? In Europe where unfortunately a master like this might give rise to many quarrelsome relations of defence, and the action must be postponed for many decades of years. But in the land and age which have seen Chicago rise, and the Michigan and the Cornell Universities taken form and efficiency,—how can we account for the phenomena presented by the history of our united college? Can it be that while everywhere else in this country, educational philanthropists understand the value of time as an element in their efforts, our fellowmen utterly fail to do so? Do they not see that while they are dallying over the question where the college shall stand, other institutions and other parts of the country are seizing, using, and building themselves up with what is and should be ours? Do they not perceive that while they have been wasting precious time over vexatious, secondary, or quite irrelevant matters, they have lost their leverage, and are daily losing more of it?

What some call the association of ideas often seems an eccentric principle. A few days ago we were strangely reminded of this college question, by an item of scientific intelligence in a magazine; and the suggestion was to us quite as interesting as the fact. The fact is that Professor Knaxwell, of Illinois, has succeeded in demonstrating the real structure of the rings of Saturn, having proved that they are composed of innumerable satellites moving freely in different orbits. The suggestion is that the credit of this discovery might, just as well as not, have been reflected upon and given prestige to our own College at Washington or Canonsburg. This accomplished mathematician and astronomer, as modest as he is learned, many years ago published in *Silliman's Journal* a paper which created a sensation throughout the scientific world. The object was, we believe, to demonstrate the size and orbit of the original planet whose explosion, as some thought them, probably produced the asteroids. Sir David Brewster, in his address at the opening of the British Association that year, refused in glowing by complimentary terms to Mr. Knaxwon or "the American Kepler," and suggested that the broken planet should be known by no other name by his name. Professor Knaxwon has not since then been idle, but has made many valuable contributions to science. Some years ago he was elected to a Professorship in the strongly endowed colleges of Washington and Jefferson. The promise of the newly-constituted college was so fair, that he resigned his important place in Indiana, and accepted the place here offered him. But he filled it for only a single term, we believe, or little more. The excellent gentlemen whose duty it is to overlook the affairs of our College, were probably so busy in deciding whether the new institution should be located in one place, or should stand in two places at the same time—whether the interests of science and learning should be made subservient to the commercial and pecuniary interest of this village, or of another, or of both—that they failed to keep Professor K. among us. If it was their fault, or anybody's, it is a pity. When reading yesterday morning the report of the ball ringing and other exuberant demonstrations of delight at Canonsburg, in consequence of the success of the application for "the injunction," we could not but reflect how much more appropriate to the character of a University, how much more suggestive of hope for scientific enthusiasm in the future, would have been something exhibition of joy over such a discovery as that of Professor Knaxwon. How pleasant, for instance, to read that the students had gone in a body to the residence of the modest author, and given him what the students beyond the water call a "rear."

May we be pardoned for these hasty remarks on an important subject, as we intend neither injury nor affront to any body.

"AND HE BLED."

It is sometimes painful to reflect how little proportion there frequently is between the services rendered by a man to his race and the measure of thanks he gets for them. Every reader of sensibility must have been conscious of some emotion when thinking of *Lemuel's* definition of a lexicographer —a harmless drudge—in connection with that passage in the preface of his great work, in which the author mere dismisses from his hand a labor of many years, with "the indifference." He knew how important would be the appreciation with which it would be received by the public for whom he had toiled, and how selfish would be the measure of their thanks. This thought occurred to us on reading in Saturday's ocean telegrams the announcement that Father Mark Hayes was dead. True, he lived to a good old age—he was ninety when he died—and for aught we know, he had enough to eat, drink and wear as long as he lived. But in so far as an author's best reward is the fame he enjoys, the recognition extended to him by the great multitude who accurately perceive and intelligently own what they owe him, we fear that his reward was small.

We know was, we believe, one of the unfortunate gentlemen among whom the Bishop of Dromore sent a bequest when the vision. Each of them wrote a book to prove and illustrate the Divine beneficence. The object aimed at was great and noble. There can, however, be little doubt that it would have been much more effectually accomplished by giving the whole amount of the bequest to some one person adequately accomplished for the composition of one good book. The course actually pursued resulted in the production of five or six different works, all written in haste, and not one of them well adapted for popular comprehension and edification. They have nearly all sunk into oblivion long ago. Dr. Hayes was one of the best of them. But the report of his death reminded us of a very different work by him—his "Thesaurus of English words and phrases"—a book of inestimable value to every writer, and, we may justly say, to every student of our noble mother tongue. And yet the preparation of it would seem to be as much a work of nerve, toil and care, to afford as little opportunity for the display of the higher intellectual qualities, that probably few who use it, are sufficiently thankful to its compiler, or render him adequate homage. But this is a mistaken view of the author's merit. He may have been "a drudge," but he must have been a scholarly drudge, and some inexperience must have prompted his work. May he rest in peace.

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Whatever the *Napoleonic idea* may be in regard to having particular arrangements take place for the succession of his son in the event of his being left a minor, it matters little, as the French Legislative body may treat the dying wishes of their present ruler no better than the Parliament of Paris did the will of Louis le Grand. Napoleon III. may have had his wishes respected during life, yet if he remembers at his death the history of his predecessor, Louis XIV., he will die like him, with the ejaculation, "Death alone is certain."

CHECK AND COUNTER-CHECK.

Rev. Dr. Cummings receives his answer as to whether he will be allowed to appear at the Ecumenical Council, and defend in good canonical Latin the tenets of John Calvin, in which the learned Doctor thoroughly believes, with some strikingly original ones of his own invention. His Holiness sends an answer in the Doctor's application for safe conduct and free speech at Rome through Cardinal Manning. The Pope curtly says that the invitation to outside Christians to attend the Council was not to give them an opportunity of defending their heretical dogmas, but must be considered in the light of an exhortation to return to the fold of the faithful. Not discussion, but repentance and apostacy, is what is wanted. This is conclusive, and while it will doubtless prevent Doctor Cummings from proceeding to Rome in his official character, it will mark out the way thither and make it clear to those English and American Pusseyites of high degree, who are counting largely on the Council, to meet them with more conciliatory offers that they may speculate with as good grace as possible. Not a bit of it—no discussion, and therefore no compromise. A sublime self-abnegation, implicit acceptance of infallibility and a gracious permission to return to the Church is all that is concluded them. This is a little "rough" on the pastor of St. Albans, and his followers, but Rome is an inexorable mistress. Instead of lowering, the Pope proposes to advance the standard of the Church still higher. This may be called a "check," and now for the counter-check.

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Writing on telegraphic information, we judge that the Paris journals are correct when they regard this abandonment of the Catholic Church by Father Hyacinthe as a great religious and political event. His influence in Paris is unbounded, and his earnestness is a sufficient guarantee that he will not merely content himself in withdrawing from the Church. He will make war on the system as he formerly did on the abuses which have crept into the Church. The Catholic faith sits lightly on the shoulders of intellectual France; it is the fashionable religion, and therefore a convenient cloak for the thousands who in their hearts reject its tenets. It may be Father Hyacinthe's mission, now that he has wholly swept himself clear of Papal leading strings, to replace shams, and tinsel and ceremonies, in the hearts of the people, with a more earnest and enduring faith—one better for Paris and France, religious and politically. And this we call the counter-check.

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> "Upon the position thereof in the great thoroughfare of the world, upon its climate, upon the energies and abilities of its people, upon the large amount of its capital of population, and the annual accumulation of large and important interests, upon the presence of safe and easy transportation, upon the commercial morality of the people, upon the maintenance of public credit, upon the integrity of the public servants, upon the freedom from corruption and from the influence of class, upon the absence of class legislation, upon the maintenance of equal rights, upon the freedom of the press, upon the diffusion of knowledge, and upon the existence of a high standard of public and private virtue. It is no doubt true that in England we have not attained to the highest standard in all of these, we have continuous room for improvement in each one, but we have made more progress in the direction of all of them than most other countries, and we have a right to claim that the most of the above conditions are in favor of England."

This calling in to their aid "freedom, industrial, intellectual and religious," is in effect patterning after the example afforded these dangerous agitators by the United States. Looking through the vista of imperial taxation and the burdens imposed by a progressive and expensive war, the recognition extended to him by the great multitude who accurately perceive and intelligently own what they owe him, we fear that his reward was small.

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> "Upon the position thereof in the great thoroughfare of the world, upon its climate, upon the energies and abilities of its people, upon the large amount of its capital of population, and the annual accumulation of large and important interests, upon the presence of safe and easy transportation, upon the commercial morality of the people, upon the maintenance of public credit, upon the integrity of the public servants, upon the freedom from corruption and from the influence of class, upon the absence of class legislation, upon the maintenance of equal rights, upon the freedom of the press, upon the diffusion of knowledge, and upon the existence of a high standard of public and private virtue. It is no doubt true that in England we have not attained to the highest standard in all of these, we have continuous room for improvement in each one, but we have made more progress in the direction of all of them than most other countries, and we have a right to claim that the most of the above conditions are in favor of England."

This calling in to their aid "freedom, industrial, intellectual and religious," is in effect patterning after the example afforded these dangerous agitators by the United States. Looking through the vista of imperial taxation and the burdens imposed by a progressive and expensive war, the recognition extended to him by the great multitude who accurately perceive and intelligently own what they owe him, we fear that his reward was small.

There is something remarkable in the diversity of views displayed in the discussions attending the Labor Congresses of the Old and New World. The notable position of the American Unions is a disposition to submit the subjects in dispute to arbitration. Strikes are deprecated, discouraged, in fact, and are only resorted to as a last expedient. One of the leading minds in the English Labor Congress vehemently opposed arbitration, arguing that it has a tendency to degrade labor to the lowest possible level. He illustrated his argument by pointing out the result attending a practical application of the theory in an English and German work-shop, where in each case the operatives would assist the owner in competing with the foreign manufacturer, each successive arbitration leading to lower wages. Competition, which with us is reckoned indispensable to prosperity, is evidently the bug bear of the rank and file in England. They regard it merely as a perpetual struggle to cheapen the means of production. "Competition," said one of the delegates, "spends the hammer and bones, but it shortens the life of the laborer." We are inclined to think that the bulk of American mechanics are scarcely prepared to acquiesce in this novel conclusion. They have been accustomed to regard competition as the fruitful parent of the manifold labor saving machines which lessen severe labor, and prolong life.

It is evident that the disposition exhibited by the workingmen of England to demand a protective policy is not entirely distasteful to the dominant party, for we are informed that an active delegate, who is about to visit this country to observe the fruits of our system, received the sum of $25 from a member of Government towards defraying his expenses. This delegate is empowered to organize an international league between the workingmen of Great Britain and the United States. To this gentleman is allotted the task of convincing the workingmen of both countries that the solution of all their difficulties is to be found not in a tariff, or free trade, but in reciprocity. His mission, we opine, will be fruitless. The reciprocity that would suit the English workingmen would hamper, perhaps mar forever, the prospects of the American mechanics, who are fully alive to, and actively interested in, the struggle between the United States and England for manufacturing supremacy. The reciprocity which holds out to the American mechanic the same rates as those paid English mechanics would reduce the former's wages at least three-fourths. If Mr. Connolly hopes to effect an International Union with this fact staring him in the face, he must build largely upon the ignorance of American mechanics.

We have said that the discussion in the Birmingham Congress brought out details judiciously omitted in the budget. Such as this: "Ponder this one tremendous fact—the leading fact in the economy and existence of Great Britain. *Every year upward of £228,000,000 are spent by the British nation on intoxicating drink.*" This fact is presented by a Mr. Potter, who avers vehemently that rum is the grand disorganizer of English labor. He enumerates the "familiar demons" of England thus: "war, waste and taxation," and concludes with the statement that "the army of industry must declare war against pauperism and crime." The assertion is boldly made that the producers of England are less than twenty five per cent. of the population. The great common enemy is rum. And against this Mr. Potter proposes to organize a crusade. His remarks in this connection are alike applicable to our own country.

"Treat it as you would treat a nation of enemies at home and the gin palaces for their destruction. They would be safer, and more would be saved. They would be safer, and more would be saved. They would be safer, and more would be saved

Weekly Commercial.

PERSONAL.

The Superintendent of the Government Mint, Dr. Pleasonton, has resigned one of the offices he has held for many years, and the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, to succeed him. Mr. Linderman is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the office he now holds by President Buchanan.

Hon. F. A. Pike, of Bangor, Whose death was announced by telegraph on Sunday, aged 47 the day previous, was formerly somewhat prominent in Democratic politics. He came to New York city from Maine in 1850. Mr. Pike was for several years intimately connected with the social and literary history of New York for more than twelve consecutive years. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines and reviews of the day, and was for a time editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine. He was also for a time connected with the New York Mirror, and was a frequent contributor to that paper. He published a volume of poems, and also a volume of sketches of Maine life and character. He came to New York with a reputation for scholarship, and his literary career was creditable to his talents. He was a man of fine social qualities, and was for many years well known in the city. He was a Whig in politics, and was for a time connected editorially with the Whig journals of this city. He was a frequent guest at the dinners of the Whig banking house, from the compliancing of the origin movement, which has been at work for a good while in Europe, and which has culminated in the Suez Canal.

The New York Herald correspondent, accompanying the Dominican party, has the misfortune to be among the Cairn fire, but nine days in speaking of Pittsburgh, on the Washington plan, he says: "The people of all the cities, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, have been very good to me at home. When the landlord, a man of considerable consular development and good sense, discovered that the Herald had been sent to Pittsburgh, he had his carriage and a gentleman at the door in a moment, and it is something that beautifies the memory of Pittsburgh to think that the landlord was the father of an apostle for the rise in gold. Should he ever come to see me in New York he will have the best we can offer in return. Pittsburgh is a very pretty city, and I am informed was once the capital of Pennsylvania. Its manufactures are immense, and its commerce is very great. Having only time for a hasty visit, I could not see much of the beauties of the city, but I was delighted with Mount Washington."

Says the Boston Evening Post: "Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. Wm. S. F. Sanborn and Hon. Daniel Lee, Jr., have been appointed Federal tax commissioners. We learn that the general purpose is encouraging the Minister upon his entering upon the duties of his office. He will find the country more than ever prosperous, and in good condition to meet the National Exchequer on demand at Washington. He will find the country ready to do business. He will find the country ready to pay taxes. He will find the country ready to pay its debts. He will find the country ready to pay its debts. He will find the country ready to pay its debts

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

TERMS.

[illegible]

COTTON CLAUSES.

The "Free Trader," which, as the title indicates, is the advocate of absolute free trade and direct taxation to support the Government, takes greater pleasure to look for fawning a land on revenue. Ellis quite recently the free trade agitation was supported by a united and happy act of theorists, who, when they set out, seemed to have paid little heed to the question of revenue for the support of the Government. The treasurer, Bettelsbingman's free trader, of course, knew that free trade meant direct taxation. But little was said about that till those who had been caught in the meshes of the theory, as they reasoned round the circle, began to perceive that while free trade was beautiful in theory it would not do in practice, so long as we had a Government to support and were in no condition to stand further direct taxation. There was, therefore, very naturally a hasty retreat from naked free trade, and a prompt joining of the revenue tariff standard by those now converts. Official statements just published of intern ue that the receipts from one tenth the last year amounted to nearly one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, not much less than which, in view of the gold necessities of the Government, can be thought of. Of course the free trade idea is to tax the people directly for this large amount. It is not surprising that papers like the Chicago *Tribune*, while they criticise the protective features of the present tariff, should protest that they are not for naked free trade, but for a revenue tariff. To raise one hundred and eighty millions of revenue annually, there must be discriminating duties, and discrimination will necessarily be protection. The tendency of popular sentiment is in favor of increasing rather than diminishing tariff duties, and of lessening the more direct internal taxation, especially the odious income tax. We might perhaps with safety leave with a committee of three revenue tariff gentlemen the entire question. By the time they had listened to the appeals of the people for a remission of the internal taxes, for the existing down or total abolition of the income tax, made an intelligent examination of the relations of Protection to internal taxation, and adjusted the several parts to the whole subject, and considered the inexorable needs of the government, they would probably be convinced that a little protection and no free trade at all had better be infused into our policy. It is this that seems to trouble the free trade organ. And well it may, for it will be an impossible to give up stiff tariff duties as it will to abandon internal taxation altogether.

"PURITANICAL MONKERY."

In the manly and masterly discourse of Dr. Massenzeaver delivered on Tuesday at the Hundredth celebration, and published in translation in our Wednesday's paper, a remark is found which we have intended to make the subject of comment, but have hitherto been prevented from doing so by the pressure of other topics. The words which stand at the head of this article will suggest to our readers the remark to which we refer. The learned discourser gives us to understand that he considers Puritanism as exerting a highly deleterious influence upon intellectual development in this country, and confidently predicts the coming of a time when this malign power, this obstructive nullity, this Congregationalism under the "thin disguise of German names."

We confess to unfeigned surprise as the effect produced in us by the reading of this remarkable passage in the discourse. Our surprise could hardly have been greater, if the orator had told us that the bane of this age and country is the belief in witches, or in the fascination of the evil eye. We are quite ready to admit that in certain circles of American society, the religion in vogue is tainted, or if a less offensive word be preferred, is marked by certain characteristics which, in the absence of a more precise term, may be described collectively as possibly a remnant of Puritanism. We may say, even while laughing that the Puritans of old history were the redeeming men and women of righteousness, amidst an evil generation. They accomplished the ends for which they were appointed, and their works follow them in the freedom and holy principles of the Anglo-Saxon people. Even the Puritan of satire, "the solemn man with his sombre suit and sad manners, who talked through his nose and wore plain clothes, and seemed the forlornest of creatures," has vanished from the earth quite as utterly as the megalonyx, and it is only occasionally that we are reminded of his type of character by the misapplication of his name—of which we are compelled to say that Dr. Massenzeaver affords us the latest example.

The fact seems to be that the Doctor applied the term in a somewhat inp-hazard manner to denote nearly the same reproach which in his native land is conveyed by the words *Puritanism* and *Pruitanic*. For two hundred years or more we know that in Germany the manifestations of the religious sentiment which these words designate, have borne the reproach, at least among the exclusively literary and scientific classes, of being antagonistic to intellectual progress. But Dr. M. is certainly mistaken if he supposes that this type of religion seriously interferes with the intellectual development of the people of this country. Whether there be much or little piety among us, there is surely a minimum of our people—reasons which will not escape the Doctor's sagacity on a few moments' reflection.

But is it possible that in his fling at "Puritanic ignominies," that which he characterizes it as a "destructive nullity," Dr. M. alludes to the zeal and persistence with which a considerable portion of our people contend for a rigorous observance of the Sunday under the name of Sabbath? Can it be that he was thinking with philosophic disapprobation of those mistakes men among us who deny that lager beer is the true ethal effair, and that the chief pleasure, if not the chief end of man, is to drink it? We trust not. If he was so thinking, however, we must again express our—amazement.

We are enemies neither of good beer nor of those who imbibe it with moderation. But we cannot admit that universal abstinence from the use of this inspiring beverage would in the least injuriously affect the intellectual development of either the German, or the American people.

Again, we are not advocates of a Scottish Sabbath for this country, nor do we believe that it is destined to be the Sunday of our future social state. We are of opinion that its cause is sometimes supported among us by injudicious means, and often maintained with a greater display of dogmatism than of either sound knowledge, or christian charity. Also, too, that we are compelled in candor to say, that it is frequently assailed with a rancor, an ignorance, a recklessness of reason and a forgetfulness of man's moral nature, which are far from exciting our admiration. So much we concede on both sides.

But then to return to our German orator. May he pardon us for the monstrous assumption that, in his fling, he, a philosophic scholar, intended an allusion to this scurvy gazette. For the sake of placing the question in an intelligible form, let us make a violent supposition. Suppose the American people unanimously agreed to observe one day in seven in the manner in which our strict religionists desire to see Sunday kept. Each reader can readily fill out the picture. And let each reader consider that a considerable portion of this ideal Sabbath would be devoted to the personal and interpretation of the Bible, either in the grand old version of King James, or in the noble version of Maurice Lowman, which Dr. M. so eloquently characterized in his address. Let the reader consider the character of that volume, if he please, quite apart from its alleged inspiration. Let him remember what Locke, Newton, Faraday and the Wesleys Jones said of the book. Let the German reader remember Hase, and Ewald's deliberately expressed opinion of it, and also the remark of Goethe, that he was unable to conceive of an advance in science and civilization which should outstrip the religious and aesthetical standard of the New Testament. We quote by memory from "the Converse-

[illegible] times with Emerson." We believe the language is stronger than we represent it. Then reflect also on the intellectually refreshing effects of even an hour's meditation once in a week upon the sublime subjects of man's immortality and relation to God. Can any philosopher, can any student of human nature, for a moment, believe that such discipline, or such a mode of spending Sunday is less favorable to intellectual development than is the manner of spending it prevalent on the continent of Europe?

Though we have written more than we intended, we cannot close without reminding our German friends of the injustice they habitually display in ignoring the fact that the scanty contempt for by intelligent Republic in the Sunday of England. It is not, as they ignorantly pretend, "a backwoods religious theory," nor is it a Puritan dogma which they scrupulously combat. The decent observance of Sunday which we advocate, is a heritage which we derived from "old England," the land of universities and scholars. When we battle for one day in seven as a sacred time, we recognize as our allies in the past, not the Puritans of Germany, or the Puritans of our mother island. These all contended for more than we desire. But we honestly and confidently believe that an earnest student of history or manners, that an enlightened philanthropist, that no candid person who has observed society on both sides of the Atlantic, can hesitate to resist by all legitimate means every attempt to convert our American Sunday into a common day. In other words, we desire by getting in this country that mode of observing the first day of the week, which still finds powerful advocates in men of such different characters and opinions as W. E. Gladstone and Jules Simon—and which still finds its sanction in the general sentiment of both the English and American peoples.

DISTURBANCE IN THE RED SEA.

Our readers probably noticed in the cable telegrams of Saturday the announcement of the total wreck of the Indian mail steamer Camelia on the Island of Shadun in the Red sea. The circumstance suggests some interesting considerations in connection with the opening of the Suez canal. All may not be aware that the Red sea is one of the most difficult and dangerous pieces of navigation in the world. Sunken rocks, shoals, barren islands rising but little above the level of the sea, and frequent dense fogs, and still more frequently an indescribable thick mist, which, in moonlight or starlight, gives a very peculiar and illusive appearance to the objects seen in it, are some of the circumstances which render sailing and even steaming in these storied waters, a thing to be dreaded by the sailor. Everyone who has made the voyage in a Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer must remember the intense, the almost superstitious anxiety, or even dread with which the officer of the deck, the man at the wheel, and the men on watch, seemed to anticipate the peril of falling in with land. On making inquiries we learned that "the things coming after," the possibility of escaping death by water, only to be exposed for an indefinite length of time, or even for a little while, to the fierce solar rays which burn there as hardly anywhere else throughout the year; or to be subjected to the tender mercies of the cattle dealers of either the African or the Arab shore, was one chief element of this concern. Remarkably enough, too, long, or at least considerable experience in the navigation seemed but slightly to diminish the dread. Our personal knowledge refers to a considerable number of years ago, but even at that time "the sea" had been equally surveyed and described in charts. It may be that the dangers for which we have referred may have been somewhat enhanced by Oriental traditions regarding the perils to be encountered, as every one knows that the name *Bab-el-Mandeb*, "the gate of sorrow," applied by the Arabs to the narrow passage between the Rock of Perim and the Yemen shore, was suggested not only by the difficulty of entrance, but by the dangers of the sea into which it leads. The effect of these traditions, however, upon English sailors cannot have been great, and the navigation must have been attended with very real perils.

Hitherto, ships carrying Mussulman pilgrims from Suez, and from Bombay to Jeddah, the port of Mecca—and merchantmen seeking coffee and spices have been the chief sailing vessels traversing those waters. The white Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamers have for many years every week run over the same. But the opening of the Suez canal will certainly cause the Red sea to become one of the most frequented routes both for vessels propelled by wind and for those propelled by steam. Hence we may expect to hear more frequently than formerly of additions being made to those "who lie sleeping with Pharaoh and his host." We may also expect to hear of these wrecks being attended with circumstances of a somewhat novel character. Let us not, however, be unduly troubled by anticipated calamities. We may safely be sure of two things in advance, adapted to lessen anxiousness. These are, first, that by improved and more exact surveys, and by the establishment of additional lighthouses and buoys, the perils of Red Sea navigation will be reduced to a minimum—and in the second place, that such measures will speedily be taken as will effectually teach both Africans and Arabians not only to abstain from injuring, but to aid to the best of their ability, all shipwrecked mariners and travelers.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

Somewhat more than a year ago we briefly discussed this subject in an article entitled "Teutonism in America." And we are led slightly to touch upon the same topic again by a recent and rather emphatic sentence to it, which was made at the Hundredth celebration of last week.

Not many years since, if we rightly recollect, it was a rather widely accepted notion among our German fellow-citizens, especially among those of recent arrival among us, that they were destined to exemption from the common penalty or fate of emigrants, which is assumption into the great mass to which they join themselves. There was considerable feeling on the subject. Meetings were held, solution were formed, journals were established, articles in Reviews were written, for the purpose of showing it to be all over the duty and the destiny of Germans, to form a separate nationality in this country, and of urging them to fulfill the same. We believe that this view was regarded by a large proportion of the Germans at that time as unsound, and even chimerical.

We confess we supposed that the theory had ceased to agitate the minds of men, having gone to the limbo of forgotten wishes. It seems, however, that this is a mistake, and that among our Teutonic fellow citizens there are still those who look forward to a time when, as a result of distinctively German efforts and influence, their nationality will occupy a dominant position in the country.

We cheerfully acknowledge the claims of this portion of our population to great respect; we are also fully to sympathize with the ambitious feeling which desires such a result, nor are we disposed to quarrel with the taste which dictated its expression. Such a view ought to be met, not with contempt, but with reasons. That it can be met triumphantly we have no doubt; nor are the reasons against its practicability far to seek.

The historical analogies to which the adherents of the view sometimes refer do not sustain it. The Greek colonies which covered Italy in language and civilization to the shores of India, the Mediterranean islands and southern Italy, settled among barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes; or among people differing from themselves as the people of the East differ from those of the West. In the latter case coalescence was impossible as between oil and water, in the former case there could be no desire of coalescence on either side, without a complete change of nature. Indeed, since the Greek looked down on barbarism, regarded and treated him as a slave, whom he did not pay him tribute as the stronger, and quietly proceeded to cultivate literature and art, and in fulfilment of his destiny to build up his own beautiful civilization. The illustration as to the present subject means nothing, in fact, and we have referred to it simply because it has been used by others.

But there is history which does illustrate the subject. In consequence of millennarian interpretations of the old Testament prophecies, and as a result of enthusiastic preaching and denunciation, several small German colonies were, in the last century, planted in the East, chiefly in the Turkish dominion. Others for somewhat missionary purposes were settled in southeastern Russia. Of course, it was the duty of some of these colonies, and the purpose of all of them, to remain strictly and purely German—carefully to maintain German manners and German religion, and energetically to extend the same among their unenlightened neighbors. We believe we do nobody any injustice in saying that the result has generally been a lamentable failure. We have not space for details. One fact is significant. In a small German settlement near the Black Sea—formed somewhat earlier than those just mentioned—the language, a few years ago, had become so corrupt that a wandering philologist brought home a portion of their vocabulary, as a specimen of an unknown tongue, but which was soon recognized by Jacob Grimm as fragments of his native language.

Then look at the history of Germans emigration to this country, especially to our own State. In some important respects there could not well be a more worthy, or valuable population than the Germans of Pennsylvania, who from the earliest time settled in, and now own and cultivate the central and eastern valleys. The dominant English population owes them much, in improved practical farming and stock raising. But neither intellectually nor morally have they ever arisen above the standard which, as peasants, they brought with them from Germany, except as they have been influenced from without. Even at the close of the revolutionary war, their language had become deplorably corrupt, by a horrible amalgamation with English, as attested by Dr. Schnorry, whose "Tour" through the State in 1794 we possess. While, on the other hand, they have contributed to our popular speech only two words, words not suggestive of lofty, or spiritual ideas. From this population, however, have proceeded a large proportion of our most useful and eminent men in almost every department of society. But, we believe, these men have all become essentially English, or rather Anglo-American. They made our language their own, and adopted our modes of thought and action, still retaining, nevertheless, certain elements of their native character which we should not have wished away.

In more recent times, besides the ordinary tide of the unchanged, we have seen to congratulate ourselves that many Germans of wife culture and scholarship have come among us. A considerable number of this class already occupy high positions in various spheres of labor, while others of them need only to be better known to attain similar distinction. Upon all these a heavy responsibility rests. They have enjoyed opportunities which have been within reach of comparatively few native Americans. They come from among a heavy civilization, and consciousness of many centuries of experiment and of the conflict of thought and opinion. But let them recollect that they have come among a people full of practical sagacity and earnest purpose as well as of fiery energy. Nor do we fail to take note when we look over the water that, in the ancient societies to which we have referred, discontent, agitation, and desire of change indicate still the absence of perfection. Our work then is not merely to adopt or to imitate. No! A grand social problem is appointed us to solve. The intellectually accomplished foreigners among us, can help us in this task in several ways. But that they may do so, they must condescend to learn as well as aspire to teach. They ought to be willing to learn to do, for Canaveus tells us of his scholar, "Gladly would he learne and gladly teache."

But, in fact, the wishes, or the hopes, of those who look forward to a predominance of any foreign nationality in the future population of this country, are so unwarranted by either experience, or common sense, that this slight discussion of the subject will seem to many of our readers an idle beating of the air. The annals of the world afford no example of any such political or social phenomenon as the subject of this dream. A nationality cannot be destroyed, or much changed by conquest, as the instance of Poland shows. The legal maxim is applicable here—possession is nine-tenths of the law. In our nature, as in our past, the people on the ground, with their settled institutions, resting on long traditions and fixed modes of thought, will inevitably remain in the ascendant. Multitudes worthy and unworthy from many lands will continue to carry to us their wealth, their muscle, their intelligence, and their skill in various crafts. They will also bring with them their peculiar ways of thinking and their traditions. Fusion will be the result—but in the product Americanism will remain the basis of the outcome, and no analyst may be able to detect one element more clearly than another. Still, the various elements will be effectively present, and we are quite ready to admit that the number she sends us and the character and knowledge of many of them, authorize us to believe that Germany will be represented in no feeble or insignificant sense.

"THE END OF THE STONE-BYRON MYSTERY."

This is the judgment of the New York *Evening Post* in presenting the revelations of Lord Lyndsay, the material portion of which appears in this issue of the Commercial. The *Post* says: "That the charge against Lord Byron and his sister is clearly a mistake, and may be dismissed as such from the public mind, before which it ought never to have been brought, is the point of the revelations of Lord Lyndsay is, that of the seduction of Lady Byron, and continued dissipation on the part of Lord Byron, that induced the separation. This was Lady Byron's confidential statement to her most intimate friend a few months after the separation, and it was confirmed in 1820 in a letter evidently written with the greatest care and deliberation. Lady Byron then wrote of her husband that such was his constant desire to create a sensation that he would eulogize himself "by some dark and vague suspicions." This explains it all. Lady Byron's mind in her old age wandered off to some of these "dark and vague suspicions," and they became a mania with her. We think the "Byron mystery" can now be closed.

[illegible] The *Tribune* says: "We are authorized by Mr. Beecher to say that there is no truth in the statement that any part of the Plymouth church property is in any way involved in the Tilton-Beecher suit, or that the trustees of the church have been in any way called upon to contribute to the defense of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher has not applied to the church, or any other association, for any pecuniary assistance, and has not authorized any one to do so in his behalf. The statement that the church has contributed to his defense is entirely without foundation."

This will be bad news for the Camerons, who have been so busy as rats in a cellar creating the impression that between Gen. Grant and Mr. Boutwell existed a cold wave. Acting on the impression created by their own reports, they have resorted to every artifice within their abundant resources to take advantage of the break which they had come to predict with confidence. They smelt the Treasury safe off, and their fingers itched to get into it. Hence the systematic attempts to shove "Jess" forward, and hence also the schemes to capture Gen. Grant and take the administration generally under their protection. But they overacted. The scheme exploded by too much pressure. President Grant and Secretary Boutwell are hooped together in the warmest personal friendship. The President has not a more ardent supporter in or out of the Cabinet than Secretary Boutwell, and for no member of the Cabinet has the President a warmer personal regard or greater official confidence than Secretary Boutwell. Finding this out, the Camerons "change" for the War Department. But they will meet with no greater success there. The only thing they can do with success, in the present state of the case, is to retire altogether.

The New York *Times*, referring to the nominations to be made in that State, says "there are aspirants for positions whose record should condemn them to perpetual retirement. There are Legislators whose antecedents should be an enduring barrier to re-election." The *Times* proceeds to inculcate the only safe principle for a party to pursue, which is, to instantly reject candidates of the latter class. New York is afflicted by evils very similar to those which press upon Pennsylvania. The duties to go to the Legislature by men who have in view the sale of their votes and influence for money, prevails in that as well as this State. It is a shameful fact that men of this low and debased order have been placed in nomination in different parts of our State, and who insist on taking an expression of the people in regard to them. The time has fully come when Republicans should combine to defeat candidates of this description. If ever we intend to correct the evils resulting from sending bad men to the Legislature, the beginning must be made at once. It cannot be too soon. The members of the Republican party owe it to their organization to array themselves against corruptionists wherever they are found in nomination. One sincere, earnest effort of this kind will go far to reform future conventions. So long as voters continue to ratify bad nominations, just so long will they continue to be made.

We once more commend to the most attentive of our Free Trade advocates the lesson conveyed in the brief but significant cablegrams which come to us from Manchester, England. The lesson will not be complete, however, unless the inquirer after knowledge refers to the popular movement that swept over Lancaster twenty-five years ago. It is exactly a quarter of a century since the cotton factors of Lancaster carried all before them with the specious cry of "Free Trade." The few who battled with them to the last moment sealed their political doom. Now we perceive the sons of the men who stalked all upon free trade clamoring for protection. This is the meaning of the speeches and resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the cotton merchants, spinners and manufacturers at Manchester. Parliament is appealed to "to grant an inquiry into the cause of the depressed state of capital and labor," *i. e.*, the rulers are asked to show cause why expedient measures should not be immediately adopted for the restoration of a sought protective policy. Just here the question naturally arises, If England in the height of her prosperity failed to reap the benefits supposed to be derived from a Free Trade policy, conducted for a quarter of a century, what would be the probable result should the United States, in her present condition, with a crippled commerce, conclude to pursue a similar policy?

It requires little foresight to predict that the movement began in Lancaster, the first fruits of which have been exhibited in Manchester in an unmistakable manner, will extend throughout England. By and by we will hear of "Protective Leagues" in every hamlet in England.

Business of every branch in New York is remarkably active, and dealers in all departments of trade are selling largely. The predicted season of financial disaster does not seem to be at hand just now, but on the contrary increasing confidence, under the stimulus of the extraordinary development going on, of the resources of the country.

The South is buying largely; is paying off its past debts, and better still, paying as it goes for what it purchases, a new maxim in finance just now in much favor with our late "misguided brethren." The West is buying freely, though not so freely as the South. Our monetary dispatch from New York, this morning, states that three millions in currency were sent South and West last week to move the crops. This will all come back to the center in the great staples, while it will stimulate business at the extremes of the country. And from Louisville we have a dispatch that the railroad lines south of that point are so blockaded with freight, consequent on the movement of the crops and renewed trade, that the New York agents of the Southern roads have been instructed for the present, to decline freight contracts, to points south of Louisville. All is as it should be as a text for Democratic orators, and we hand it over to Mr. Pendleton that he may base further prophecies of gloom and disaster upon it.

The saying, it takes two to make a quarrel, is aptly illustrated in the respective attitudes of the Mother Country and Canada. While the bulk of the refractory children are inclined to gravitate towards the American Union, the offended parent seems equally anxious to rid herself of further care on their behalf. Even the presence of a royal prince fails to furnish a salve to the hurled proprietor's wounded pride. Such was the difference between the reception of the Prince of Wales and his younger brother a few years ago as to excite remark. The greetings extended the former were characterized by a fulsome flattery. The perorations of the addresses were built upon the fostering care of the mother country and the prosperity attending it. Now the leading agriculturists, manufacturers and merchants select the occasion of a royal Prince's presence to point out the depreciation of real estate, and the decrease which marks the industrial branches—which, in fact, is the gist of the resolutions passed at the meeting at Quebec the other day. Meanwhile, an ex-Governor labors to show the gain that would insure to the crown by severing all connection with Canada. The fact that is most remarkable in this connection is the subject that agitates the provinces and crown, excites little or no remark among us, and is seldom alluded to.

The Camerons are trying to keep up their game of making the country believe that they are Grant's keepers. Telegrams continue to be showered over the country, setting forth that the President's visit to Pennsylvania is all their instance, and that his mission there is that "Don" Cameron is going into the Cabinet. The impudence and impostore of this thing has already been exposed, but that don't matter a whit with the Camerons. They let fly the lying telegrams all the faster. As a specimen of the second addition we quote the following from the Chicago *Republican*:

[illegible] The Republican party in Chicago is run by a ring. The ceremony of meeting in Convention and nominating candidates was gone through with a few days ago, but the ticket fails to secure the support of the Republican press, which very properly refuses to support longer nominations not at to be made. Commenting on the proceedings the *Tribune* says:

[illegible] When the Republican press refuse to be bound by the action of the ring a state of sound health in the party will soon follow. It is in this way that the interest of the party will be best served and the public welfare protected.

The New York *Sun* sent a reporter to "interview Asa Packer. The result was three columns of nothingness, with which the editor is exceedingly disgusted. Mr. Packer proved to be a nobody "on the great and pregnant questions of the tariff, finance, negro suffrage, the interests around coal, reconstruction, the eight-hour law, and woman's voting." Says the *Sun*, "we know just as little now of Judge Packer's views as we knew before. And this, too, from no confusion on the part of our reporter, who certainly did not fail to bring the whole list before him." The *Sun* naturally concludes that Packer is ignorant and stupid, a man really without mind or force. He has wit enough, however, to have a princely income and pay only eight dollars and ninety-five cents taxes. On that point the reporter appears to have gained no information. The *Sun* finish s its remarks by concluding that Packer will be beaten about 10,000.

The question is exciting some attention in Virginia, whether the Legislature soon to assemble has power to elect United States Senators. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday last thinks Attorney General Hoar's opinion on the points recently submitted to him, and under which the Legislature will assemble, ought to close the question until the admission of the State into the Union by Congress. This policy the *Enquirer* thinks will prevail, the only persons anxious for an election being the old anti-war politicians. The same paper says it is believed Gen. Grant has expressed a wish for the election of Gen. Williams as one of the Senators, and thinks "such a preference will have its weight in Virginia, for everybody wants an expression of the people in regard to them. The time has fully come when Republicans should combine to defeat candidates of this description. If ever we intend to correct the evils resulting from sending bad men to the Legislature, the beginning must be made at once. It cannot be too soon. The members of the Republican party owe it to their organization to array themselves against corruptionists wherever they are found in nomination. One sincere, earnest effort of this kind will go far to reform future conventions. So long as voters continue to ratify bad nominations, just so long will they continue to be made.

Secretary Boutwell, during his recent visit to his home at Groton, Massachusetts, made careful inquiries into the pecuniary condition of his poorer townsmen, with a view to testing the condition of the majority of the people in the rural districts of the country generally. He is said to have found that they live better than they did before the war, have fewer mortgages and more money in the savings bank. And this will probably be the result of a careful investigation extended throughout the Union—the cry of the rich richer and the poor poorer, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is pleasant to note such an exhibition of retrenchment as this. Five hundred dollars will cover the entire expense to the Government of the trip of the Congressional Retrenchment Committee. The journeyings of this Committee have been on such a magnificent scale that the word retrenchment began to sound queerly when connected with them. It now transpires that each member of it pays his own expenses, and that the public treasury will only be drawn upon to pay the fees of officers, witnesses, &c., during the investigations at various points.

Spain is sending troops to Cuba in great force, considering the distance and her limited resources. In the meantime the Cubans are preparing for the stern alternative of making their island a waste, and will destroy their crops rather than have them seized for the maintenance of a vindictive and cruel enemy. The one way to settle all this, is being rapidly hastened by the determination of Spain in her purposes of subjugation and the gallant resistance of the patriots. That one way is the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent power by the United States.

The Kentucky Democrats are engaged in an excited struggle as to whether Senator Thurman shall be his own successor in the United States Senate or not. The other candidates are B. M. Stanton, Jesse D. Bright, Turner, Goldaday, Carlisle, Stevenson and others; but the real contest is believed to be between Bright, Stevenson and M'Creery, with the chances in favor of a new man. One of the arguments against Bright is that as he was once turned out of the Senate for disloyalty, he will hardly be admitted to a seat if elected.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is opposing Andrew Johnson's Senatorial longings with remarkable vigor. Last week it "thanked Heaven the extent of his noxious influence was circumscribed; that his power is a myth;" yet "he comes whining before a conservative Legislature," when "he is in reality responsible for the past misgovernment of the State." As the *Avalanche* is the most extensively circulated paper in Tennessee, the appearances are that Andrew will not have so easy a time as has been anticipated.

Washington dispatches are uniform in saying that there exists not the slightest prospect that Hon. J. D. Cameron will be appointed to a Cabinet position by Gen. Grant, although his appointment, either as Secretary of the Treasury or to the War Department, was regularly "set up" by the Camerons. Various reasons are assigned for the failure; but the simple truth is, there has at no time been the remotest prospect of Cameron's appointment, notwithstanding the industrious circulation of the report.

It is said that Spain is on the eve of issuing a proclamation guaranteeing religious and electoral freedom, and another summoning deputies from Cuba to the Cortes. If we are to understand that freedom to worship and liberty of voting has been decreed by the Spanish Constitution, and that they are to be administered to Cubans, Spain is rather behind time, for Cuba has taken the matter into her own hands, and will have them based on something better than Spanish faith.

Gov. Geary has appointed the following persons to represent Pennsylvania in the Southern Commercial convention of delegates, to be held in Louisville on the 12th day of October next: Col. Thomas A. Scott, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Col. Wm. Phillips, Henry McCormick, Esq., Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Edward F. Gay, Esq., and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright.

General Butler tells the following good story: While he was in command at New Orleans, a native of Louisiana was observed one day by a wag reading a staring placard on a wall in a public street: "Buy your shirts at Butler's garden," which initiates please to what that meant. "Oh," said the joker, in a solemn tone, "that is one of the edicts of the tyrannical Butler." The Louisian an remarked, "But I don't want any shirts." "Well," said the wag, "you'd better buy a few. It is the safest course to comply with the order; for Butler is a perfect despot, you know. So the frightened citizens bought shirts. In one day he bought a quarter dozen shirts. In due time a Paris paper arrived at New Orleans, in which the facts were narrated, as proving that Butler was both tyrannical and raving—using his power to compel citizens to buy shirts of one Moody, who was undoubtedly his partner!

The case of Henry Frothingham, a wealthy citizen of New York, who was confined in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum for several months by his brother, has been decided in a summary manner by Judge McCunn. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and on the appearance of the Superintendent of the institution, that gentleman deemed it advisable to liberate Frothingham. Upon the hearing the Superintendent declined to modify the statement which he had made that his client "was at liberty to go or stay, to suit his convenience." It suited Mr. Frothingham's convenience to breathe free air, and he walked out of the asylum. Evidence in regarding Frothingham as an insane man; Judge McCunn, who averred that he had known the petitioner for twenty-five years, and had never, in all that time, seen any evidence of insanity. This statement produced a remarkable effect upon the Superintendent, who thereupon declared that Frothingham was "fairly restored." Now Frothingham seems to be even more problematical than the quality disposed elsewhere.

Grand-ed County Agricultural Fair.

A correspondent at Conneautville, Crawford county, writes as follows: "The Seventeenth Annual Fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held in this place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st. Entries are being made in greater variety and larger numbers than in any previous year. Over four hundred have already been made, and the indications are that there will be exhibited a large list of articles and larger attendance of people than the Society has ever had. The crops in this section have been unusually good with the single exception of wheat, which will not be more than a third of an average crop."

Full details of the battle of Los Tunas, the last engagement that since "an imprisonable matter on Spanish arms," shows that the loss of the Cubans was between 300 and 350. The loss of the Spaniards was greater than that of the Cubans, and was really the result of a conflict in which they fought for their lives. Had they been able to effect their escape, or thought that money would have been shown them, the loss of life on either side would have been lessened. In the assault on Los Tunas, the Cubans proved that they were animated by true courage. The conflict was characterized by the most determined bravery, and was also the most significant engagement that has occurred between the contending forces battling for the possession of the island.

The sugar crop of Cuba for the present year is estimated at 1,333,000 boxes of 40 pounds each. The molasses crop will amount to 350,000 hogsheads. Notwithstanding the distressed condition of the country, the actual amount produced this year will be about seven-eighths of the total product of last year. The smallest yearly exportation of sugar from the island during the past ten years amounted to 2,440,000 boxes, valued at $75,000,000. A careful estimate of saccharine products, tobacco, wax, cocoa, dyewoods, &c., of Cuba, places the total at $80,000,000.

It is intimated, and with some show of truth, that Minister Motley is dissatisfied with his instructions. It is stated authoritatively that the temper of the British Ministry is decidedly favorable towards reopening negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. It is barely possible that Minister Motley's ambition would be gratified by perfecting a treaty that would immortalize his name—that was the presumption with which he left England—but should resemble a good soldier in one respect at least: He should be able to restrain himself when the exigencies of his service require it.

Hon. S. S. Cox, who was a witness of the international boat race, and who "saw it to perfection," whatever that means, adds his mite of testimony to the fairness of the Oxford crew. According to this witness "perfect fair play was shown, and it was said that at one point the Oxford crew had a slight foul play, but *nobly refrained from doing so.*" Good boys. Until now we never knew what was comprehended in genuine nobility.

The Atlantic Monthly does not contain what many will look for, an article from Miss Stone on the Byron question. She is understood to be husbanding her resources and gathering new material.

The Expected Revolution in Telegraphing.

We have referred in the Commercial to the new invention in telegraphing, hinted at by the Eastern press, which is expected to effect a complete revolution in the system. It will be pressed upon Congress at its next session as the basis of a government postal-telegraph system. Rapidity and cheapness are the great recommendations of the new invention. The patentee claims the power to transmit messages ten times as rapid as an expert penman can write, and to do as much business over one wire as can be done over ten wires by the Morse system of transmission. The rates of charges contemplated by the patentees of this new system are one cent per word for all distances, the cheapness of which could not fail to draw from the mails all business correspondence, as well as much of a private character that cannot afford to wait the comparatively slow postal transmission. We shall await further developments with interest. One thing is certain, the people want cheap telegraphing and certain and rapid transmission, which can never be secured so long as the business is controlled by private corporations, with existing facilities.

A Paris letter says: "The Emperor is getting on—nearly got well this time again, of one of those ugly attacks under the pest which succeeded of which he came so near to succumbing in 1864. What definitely his chief active malady is, cannot be assuredly asserted by your reporter. His primary disease, inevitably fatal in the long run, is of course chronological. He was born in April 1808—can't recover from *that. Item.*—Has chronic rheumatism, with sciatic and intestinal variations; and the most general and well-nigh universal hydraulic troubles—if I may so express myself, and I think I may, seeing that all the medical men don't hesitate in that regard. The Rats say he has the stone; more moderate Liberals attribute gravel; political indifferents and conservative gossips hold to hemorroids, diabetes, Bright's disease. It is wonderful how difficult it is to get a name for the Emperor's complaint. The reluctance to call it by the right name and says that it was deposited there while he was sowing his wild oats, is remarkable. But we are getting to understand what it is, and the name don't matter much. Probable the Emperor wishes he had not sown so many wild oats. *Mem.*—Young men should be careful how they sow their wild oats, lest none of the simples' memorial should mark her grave, has been unintentionally carried out.

The London *Times* notices the fact that the subscription for the £95,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Chattanooga Railway Company at 85½, has closed, having been favorably received not only in London but in Paris and Frankfort. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, as well as by 1,500,000 acres of land granted by the Federal Government.

It is estimated that the next monthly statement will show a decrease of the public debt of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The Pope has been lately spending money with a liberal hand. He has constructed at his own cost some new roads in the Province of Viterbo, built new walls round the little town of Nettuno, and gave a large sum to fund the endowment of an institution for blind children, the foundation of which is announced in a circular from the Minister of the Interior.

There is an active business on Lake Superior this season. Numerous public works, that require many laborers, are going up. At the points where good prices are paid labor is abundant. At some places labor is so poorly paid that it is scarcely worth while. The Portage Lake Canal, two miles long, 200 feet wide, and 13 feet deep, is in progress. It has a land grant of 500,000 acres. Some of the copper mines are productive.

There are between 15,000 and 20,000 vagrant children in New York. These children are to be found everywhere. Keen, quick, alert and vicious, they are ready for mischief or any sort, and their delight is of petty depredations. Instances of the scene of mischief so rapidly that they are with difficulty traced, and they conceal themselves so cleverly that it becomes almost impossible to discover them. Bold and nimble-footed, they have the effrontery to do anything, and they will lie out of the scrape with an ease and pertinacity that is almost charming, and which readily impose on the unwary.

A Hartford four-year old was asked by parents preparing for church, and he asked them to take him along with them. He was told that he was too little and must wait till he should grow bigger. "Well," he returned, "you'd better let me take, for when I get bigger I may not want to go." The parents saw the point—he was taken.

The Pacific Railroad train that arrived at Sacramento on the 56th ult., consisted of fourteen cars, two of them being for second-class through passengers. A large portion of the second-class travelers are foriguers, many of them scarcely able to make themselves understood in English. They go to the Pacific coast in families, evidently intending to make that their home for the future. This train also took over the mountain one hundred and thirty Chinese laborers, who have been employed on the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad; also thirty carpenters, who are going out to work on the Western Pacific Railroad.

A shop living in Hamilton (Canada) promises to cross the Niagara with wings. The apparatus is now constructing in that place, and the attempt will be made before long.

The California farm hands cannot average more than six months work in a year. This is a better country for capital than for labor. A farm laborer in California must have his board and lodging and clothing in the hay stack; and if he asks the owner of the farm where he applies for work, he is told to buy his own blanket. A man has to do his own washing also, or pay from $1 50 to $3 a dozen for washing, and then go from one mile to two to get it done, except in the city.

Several entire car loads of California grapes have arrived in New York. They were of the black Hamburg variety, and in good condition, and sold for $1 a pound. New York now calls California its garden, which imitates Chicago, Philadelphia, though at the Atlantic end of the Pacific Railroad, has nothing to say.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post* says "It is evident that Secretary Rawlins intended to express some desire as to his successor before he died, and if he had lived until the President arrived, would undoubtedly have recommended Senator Morton, of Indiana."

Mr. Delano respectfully declines to remove revenue officers at the request of certain New York and Pennsylvania politicians, who are dying to get as near to the public money as possible. If Mr. Delano would go a step further and turn out those who were appointed for partisan motives of this description, he would do a good thing for the country and be entirely consis'ent.

The recent mine explosion at Pinaen, Saxony, excels in its aggregate of disasters the Avondale horror. At Pinaen 276 lives were lost, and there remain 206 widows and 629 children. The work at the Avondale mines has been resumed, but across the darkened memories of widows and orphans, the banner of Avondale will ever stand a lurid light. A late correspondent writes of one woman at Avondale, who looking from her cottage door, beheld the awful doom to which she had been elected the husband of her heart, her three sons, three brothers and a father. Eight strong men, for any one of whom she would have gladly risked her own life, were lost to her forever.

One of the Oxford crew writes to the London *Times* to say how easily the race was won. He says: "We of course exp